JOYFUL NEWS

SAFETY

Steamship

## ATLANTIC

CORK, IRELAND.

ARRIVAL

STEAMSHIP AFRICA.

TWO WEEKS LATER

ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

The Passengers of the Atlantic Arrived in the Africa.

The End of the French Ministerial Crisis.

NEW SPANISH CABINET.

OUTLINE OF THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

SLIGHT DECLINE IN COTTON.

Arrival of the Steamships Baltic, Niagara, and City of Glasgow at Liverpool, &c., &c., &c.

The British steamship Africa, Captain Ryrie, arrived at nine o'clock last night, with the joyful entelligence of the safety of the steamship Atlantic.

But for the conduct of Captain Ryrie, this gratifying news would have been spread before the public, last evening, an hour earlier than it was. He unnecessarily detained the news collectors that length of time, for some cause best known to himself.

The Africa left Liverpool at 11 o'clock A. M. on the lat inst.

The Atlantic encountered a fearful storm, damaged part of her machinery, put back to Cork, and has proved herself to be a first-class sailing

The following is a list of the Africa's passengers, including those of the Atlantic :-

PASSENGERS BY THE AFRICA.

Mr and Miss Adler, Mrs Triggs, Mrs Gilbort and 3 children, Mrs Horman and child, Miss Dehon, Mr Dehon and lady,

Mrs Glesson. lady.
Mr W A Wheelook
and lady.
Mr G D Bruce and Mr C C Hatch and lady,
Mr Beazon and son,
Mrs Ross and servt.
Mr Roles, lady and
Schildran,
Mrs Russel & child,
Mrs Boudet,
Mr Smith. Atlantic, MI W Benjamin, jr Mr Wadsworth and Mr Butterfield, Mr Escobeda, Mr Alexander. Mr H P Walker, Mr Sunson.

Annexed is an account of the accident to the Atlantic, from Lieut. Shufeldt, the gentlemanly first officer of the A .: -

ACCOUNT

PASSAGE AND SAFETY

STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.

R. M. STRAWER APRICA. Feb. 13, 1851. TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. HERALD.

In order to prevent earbled statements of the recent accident to the Atlantic from obtaining publicity, I take the liberty of sending you, a correct narrative of facts, compiled from her log, and for which I can personally

The A lantic left Liverpool on the 28th December, in fine steaming condition, and without any apprehension on the part of her officers in regard to the voyage. It was blowing a strong gale at the time of departure, from W. S. W., so much so as to render it impossible to land her pilot. On the 29th Dec., at 9 30 P. M., she passed Cape Clear, and fairly commenced her homeward passage by plunging at once into a heavy head sea. and stemming strong westerly gales, which contiaued without intermission for the time following up to the day of the accident. On the 6th of Jan. at noon, she was in lat. 46 12, long. 41 W., i, blowing strong gales from W. N. W., At 6 30 P. M , the engines were stopped, as it was first supposed by the engineers on account of the breaking of the eccentric strap to the starboard engine-and, on examination, it was determined to go ahead again, working that engine by hand; but another revolution of the wheels proved that he accident was of a much more serious naturehe main shaft was found broken completely through, (in a diagonal direction,) the bearing of the starboard piltar block, and the ad, ditional turn after the first stoppage caused, one part of the shaft to lap over the other-thus tracturing both pillar blocks, and rendering the engines perfectly useless. The chip was at once hove to under storm cauvass, the wheels lashed' and all hands employed during the night, and for the following day, in sending up her square yards, and stripping her wheels of the floats -a task at once difficuit and dangerous in a gale of wind, and he decks covered with ice, but fortugately accomplished without accident. On the 7th and 8th with which they discharged their arduous duties, as well previous to the accident, as in their subsequent efforts to repair the machinery.

JASS 8 WADSWORTH, President,
J. HUDSON POTTENGER, Sec.
At an early bour Mears, Brown, Shipley & Co.

laying to, with the hope of an abatement of

the gale and a change of wind, as the captain

sail, and shaped a course for Halifax, 897 miles

distant, and New York 1,400. This weather continued until meridian of the 10th, when an obser-

vation placed the ship 180 miles south and 70 miles

west of her position at the time of the acci-

dent. A gale now sprung up again from the

southwest, and it became necessary to heave

the ship to; for even with moderate weather it was

evident to all that she could do nothing by the wind

under canvas. At 8 A. M., of the 11th, a large

ship passed, bound to the eastward; but she either

did not see or took no notice of our signal of distress.

At 10 P.M , after taking an accurate account of stores on board, and considering the apparent im-

possibility of reaching home with the ship in her disabled condition, the captain determined, with the assent of his officers and passengers, to bear

up for the coast of Europe--which was accord-

ingly done. From this time to the twenty-second

day nothing of importance occurred. We had

following gales and high seas, and the ship made an average distance of 150 miles per day, and in

that interval ran 1,400 miles. At 3 P. M. of the

22d she anchored in Cork harbor, which fact alone,

when considering the immense size of the ship,

her small spars, light canvass, and heavy ma-

chinery, is sufficient to prove her a splendid sea-

boat, and must add, in no small degree, to the

reputation already acquired by her commander for

prudeuce and seamanship. In regard to the con-

duct of her passengers under such trying circum-

stances, too much could scarcely be said. Suffice

it that they bore the misfortune with becoming

fortitude and cheerfulness, and testified, on leaving,

her at Cork, as much sympathy as those who have a

mere permanent interest in the good old Atlantic.

The Atlantic had on board 550 tons of freight, and

a considerable quantity of specie, which the Cam-

bria was chartered to bring over, and probably sail-

ed from Cork on the 4th inst , direct for New York

Before the Africa left, arrangements were making

to tow the Atlantic to Liverpool, for the purpose of

being repaired. This will possibly require three

R. W. SHUFELDT, Chief Officer.

The Africa brings her mails and passengers.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

[From the London Illustrated News, Feb. 1.]

This magnificent steamship, which left Liverpeol for New York on the 28th December, was compelled, in

consequence of the breaking of the main shaft, and

the prevalence of southwesterly winds, to put round for the port from which she started, and ultimately

The Atlantic, it appears, took her departure from

go, and twenty-eight passengers. After passing Cape Clear, the steamer encountered a continuance of severe weather, with the wind blowing hard from the

west, which, it is unnecessary to say, was directly

against the course in which her port of destination

ples. Though the wind, at intervals, rose to the vio-

lence of a hurricane, the Atlantic steadily pursued her way until Monday, the 6th January, when the

wind came on mederately from the northwest ; and

deply snapped, and the engines were consequently

disabled. - At this time the vessel was about midway between Cape Clear and New York ; and, after the ne-

cersary precautions had been taken to secure the machinery from any further injury, it was determin-

the quarter from which the wind was blowing, it would be impossible to make that port, and the ship's course

was altered for Bermuds. The vessel then proceeded towards the above island, which course she pursued until the 12th when the wind sgain came round to southwest, and it was found useless to persevere. The efficient commander of the Atlantic, Captain West, then determined to steer for a European port.

with a vessel only slightly adapted for sailing pur-

pores, he succeeded in navigating the Atlantic, from a distance of over fifteen hundred miles, in safety into

the port of Queenstown. The Atlantic was descried off

the harbor at an early hour on Wednesday morning.

the 22d ult ; and, as the appeared to be partially dis-

abled, two of the river steamers went out to offer their

azeistance; but the offer was declined, and the vessel

he man of war roads, a short distance south of her

A meeting of the passengers was held on board the

steamer, at which resolutions were passed in testimony

of the unwearled care of Captain West and the other

The Cork papers attach importance to this accident

from its likelihood of proving advantageous to the port, by showing the amount of skill and enterprise

new existing in Cork. About eleven o'clock on Wed.

nesday night, a despatch was sent up to the establish, ment of Messrs. Lechy and Beale, informing them that the Atlantic had come into Queenstown with her ma-chinery dirabled; and, at an early hour next morning

Mr. Lecky went on board to ascertain the amount of

injury done. The principal repair requisite was the

construction of a main shaft. Captain West then ar-

ranged for time to consult his correspondents in Liver-pool and Glasgow. It was suggested that Haulbowline

dition to the breaking of the shaft, is confined to the

one of her bowsprit and jibboom, together with much

damage to the paddle-wheels and boxes, those at the

starboard side especially being almost completely de-

stroyed. We regret to state, also, that one of the

tiremen had his leg fractured by a portion of the broken

The passengers have requested the Insertion of the

At a meeting of the passengers held on heard the United States meil stemare Atlantic, Mr. James S. Wodsworth, of New York, being called to the chair, and J. E. Pottinger of Maryland, appointed Secretary: Meeters, Designation, of New York, Reeen, of Pennsylvania: and Lavrence, of Hass, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in view of the circumstances which have compelled the view of the circumstances which have compelled the view of the circumstances.

great measure of the valuable and a findent service of his first officer. Fir. Shuteldt, by temporary illness; in beinging the ship safer into port, as well as for the great attention and courtes; with which he labored to promote the happiness and comfort of those under his care.

care. care. That we feel it likewise, due to the proprie

Recoired That it was the unusimon request of the pass-ngers that the ably should seek an eastern port, so it was found after a trial of five days that, encoundered as the res with disabled machiners, she could not contend against the arroug western winds that then precailed.

then prevailed.

Resolved, That it is also due to Mr. Rogers, the chiefengineer, and his intelligent corps of assistants that
we should hear testimony to the ability and Gielity

would be an excellent position for the repairs. The injury which the Atlantic has sustained, in ad-

machinery.

feilowing :

officers, in bringing the ship safely into port.

Mejesty's screw steamer La Hogue, where she remained until orders were received from the parties in-

erested, in Liverpool and Glasgow.

entered the harbor a few hours after. She then lay i

months.

and all hands were extremely anxious to reach some port on our own coast. On issued a notice, that the passengers would be paid back their money on applying at the office. the 9th, the wind hauled to the northwest, and became quite moderate. Immediately made

Subsequently the same firm had the following letter posted in the Exchange Underwriters' Rooms: We beg to inform the passengers by the United States Mail steamer Atlantic, that we have chartered the British Mail steamer Cambria to proceed to Cork at the earliest moment, and there take en board the cargo of the above steamer, and proceed with the same to New York. The Cambria will sail from Cork on Turaday, the 4th preximo.

The Cambria will leave Liverpool on Monday next. The following are the names of the passengers on board the Atlantic, when she left Liverpool, on the

28th of December .-Sih of December.

THE ATLANTIC'S PASSENGERS.
ohn J. Loring. Boeton. David Ranken, Phila.

8. Wadsworth, N. York. H. P. Walker, Charleston.

8. Wadsworth, N. York. H. P. Walker, Charleston.

8. H. H. P. Walker, Charleston.

8. H. H. Arris, Baltimore.

9. A. H. Pottanger.

1. J. Butterfield, N. York.

1. J. Butterfield, N. York.

1. C. Hatch & lady.

1. Case & lady, N. York.

1. Case & lady, N. York.

1. A. Curtis,

1. Boeton.

1. Belleman. B. Petersb'h.

1. A. Curtis,

1. Boeton.

1. C. Goldstein,

1. Lowrey,

1. N. York.

1. Thora belleman.

2. Thora belleman.

3. Thora belleman.

4. Thora belleman.

2. Thora belleman.

2. Thora belleman.

3. Thora belleman.

4. Thora belleman.

4. Thora belleman.

4. Thora belleman.

4. Thora belleman.

5. Thora belleman.

There had been no change in American State stocks. Prices were as follows :-

United States Fives, 1863. 92 a 93

"Bixes 1882 102% a 103%

"Bixes, 1868 105% a 103%

"Bixes, 1868 104 a 105%

"Bixes, 1867-1888 104 a 105%

Massachusetts Fives, Sterg, Bonds, 1868 a 106%

Maryland Fives, Sterling Bonds 2 90

Canada Sixes, 1874 107 a 108

Advices from Handurg announce that, on the

29th ult., a corps of 2,000 Austrian troops had entered the city. The new government of Holstein was to enter upon its functions on the 1st proximo. The King of Denmark has directed an immediate exchange of all prisoners of war made during the ast campajgn in Holstein.

The steamship Baltic arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, the 19th ult.

The campaign in France has resulted in the defeat of the Burgraves. The President has sustained his position-which is saying more than can be said of his encinies. The ultra-legitimists make no secret of their dissatisfaction with the conduct of M. Thiers and M. Berryer. The people have been tranquil; the funds have remained

The Dresden conferences have got into a fixin the first commission for the choice of a federal head for the Confederation, three votes out of the ten are opposed to the plans brought before it. The second commission is occupied in examining what it has done. Already is the Erfurt Union justified by events. The German princes cannot, or will not, restore the upion which united all Germany into one great political body.

The City of Glasgow arrived on Thursday, at 7 A. M., after a passage of thirteen days and six

The Niegara arrived on Monday afternoon. COTTON. - Sales dull, but prices same as on the

CORN.-Demand light; prices firm. Provisions firm.

Ashes-In moderate request Rosin in good demand Money easy. Foreign securities rather better. State of trade good.

al speech.

Her Majesty will announce that she receives the most friendly assurances from foreign powers; and is gratified to know that peace has been restored in those States in the north of Europe so lately either engaged in war, or preparing for the commencement of hostilities.

stillties. Queen will then congratulate the members of

college is rather degreered, but she trusts it will be only temporary.

Since parliament last met, the Queen regrets that considerable excitement has been naturally eccasioned by an aggressive proceeding on the part of the head of the Roman Cathelic Church, who had, withcut seeking or obtaining permission, presumed to bestow terriforial titles on ecclesiastics, and to distribute the country into diocesse. The state of the law on this matter being somewhat uncertain, the Queen recommends to Parliament; immediate attention to the subject with the view of passing a declaratory act defining the law, and amending it if necessary, but while vindicating her Majesty's perrogalive, they will take care not to entrench on those great principles of religious liberty, the recognition of which is the boart of the empire.

Her Majesty next recommends a thorough reform of the cupity courts, and the introduction of an act for the registration of deeds, to be equally applicable to England, Ireland, and Sociand.

Her Majesty then directs attention to the trade with Brazil; and: suggests the desirableness of arranging the sugar trade, he, with that country.

The conclusion will be in the usual phraseology.

You will see that the speech will be more than usually vague, and remarkable for a studied avoidance of irritaing topics. There is no allusion whatever to financial matters, beyond the customary promises of documents, &c. being laid before the legislature; and the reference to the Fapai aggression is of the miliest kind, as if her Majesty was devirous to pass over, as rapidly, and as lightly as pecasile, a disagreeable question. The course adopted is, you may rely on it, wise and politic. In the first place, the law is not violated, and an expost facts law would not do now. An set declaring what the law is can officed have in the country is siek of no popury agitation.

The herenilon respecting Brazil will be agreeable

carry friumphantly, and it will suffice, for the country is sick of no popery agitation.

The intention respecting Brazil will be agreeable news to the free traders of Liverpool.

The law reform measures will be universally acceptable.

Ministers have a plan for relieving agriculture: but it will not be matured until the Chancellor of the Exchequer sees what kind of financial statement he can make.

ake. Lord John Russell's cabinet is safe. The French Republic.

The ministerial crisis in France is over. Another new cabinet, however, had been formed. A message from the President of the republic informed the Assembly that the following ministry had been appointed:

M. Vairse.

Interior Foreign Affairs. War.

M de Reyer.

None of the new ministers are members of the Assembly. The message says that it was merely a transition ministry till prejudices should disappear, and reconciliation could be effected. The settlement of the ministerial question has created no sensation.

The Paris papers of Thursday morning, the 30th ult, contain very little news of interest. There was a meeting on Tuesday evening of legitimist representatives in the Rue de Rivoli. Two questions were discussed, viz. the dotation and the repeal of the electoral law of the 31st of May. The dotation met with almost unanimous epposition. As to the law of the 31st of May, the proposition for repeal was rejected by a majority of cix votes.

"If the rumors which have circulated during the sitting in the Assembly be credited, the dotation bill is to be presented this week. It is M, de Gernlay who is to procent it, but an the three millions might appear somewhat heavy, only half that sum, it was said, is to be presented. It is hoped thus to overcome the discontent of the most adverse, and the Ministry does not doubt of its success in this first campaign in the era of affairs. Already negotiarions are going on actively on this subject in the various fractions o, the right."

ne Genette de France states that Prince Demilieff has received permission from the Emperor of Rushs to come and reside in Paris.

Panis, Bounse, Jan. 20.—Closing prices: Rentes Five per Cente. 56f. 55c. difto Three per Cente. 57f. Do.; Bank of France, 2,242f. 50c.

Schloswig-Holatein.
Advices from Hamburg, of the 29th instant, state that
a corps of 2,000 Austrians entered Hamburg on that

Ay. The new government for Holstein was to enter upon its functions on the first of February. The cabinet is composed of Messrs. Biohme, Heintze, Malmros, and Prehn.

The Koiner Zeitung states that Hendsburg is likely to become a federal fortress.

The German papers announce that the negotiations respecting the formation of a provisional government for Holsiets have been brought to a successful issue. The new government of Holsiets will consist of the Federal and Danish Commissioners, who will be supported by a council of the chief noblemen and moderate minded landed proprietors of the Duchy. The delay in this long protracted negotiation has been owing to the underband intrigues of the Prussian commissioners. It has, however, at length been arranged that Frederichsort is to be given up to the Danish troope, which will also occupy the positions north of Hendsburg, while the small island which lies between these positions and the fortress will, for the present, receive no garrison whatever. The Kolner Zeitung states that Rendsburg is likely to

of the late protests of the government, a force of 4,000 Austrians will be quartered upon the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg.

According to the Danish papers, the King of Denmark has directed an immediate exchange of all prisoners of war made during the last campaign in Holstein. It is reported, also, that the officers of the Holstein army, who were, previous to the outbreak of the war, in the Danish service, and who consequently broke their oathe of allegiance by serving against him, will be banished for ever from the Danish dominions. Captain Jesse, an officer who stood in this position, and was wounded and taken at the battle of Idatedt, has been broken by a court martial and sentenced to the same exile; he has received 100 thalers as travelling money, and was released from arrest on condition ling money, and was released from arrest on condition of leaving the kingdom. It was for some time believed in Holstein that he had been executed.

The Grain Trade of Europe

[From the London Mercantile Gasetic. Jan. 31.]
The weather having been set throughout the week, the supplies of grain forcults forward by the immershaber, for the most part, come to hand in very rough of the wheat trade was charted inproved fone by which the wheat trade was capturent of business. This has, no doubt been partly caused by the indifferent order in which the home supplies of wheat have come forward, as buyers have been unwilling to purchase more than abcolutely necessary of an article not in condition for grinding without a considerable mixement of the most partly excessery of an article not in condition for grinding without a considerable mixement of the proportionately increased, but this does not seem in have been the case, the inquiry for foreign wheat having been nearly as languid at all the leading provincial markets held rince last week as at any previous period. The reason for this state of things is unquestionably the constant large importations of flour from abroad, and the relation of things is unquestionably the constant large importations of flour from abroad, and the relation of the state of things is unquestionably the constant large importations of flour from abroad, and the relation of the property of the state of things is unquestionably the constant large importations of flour from abroad, and the relation of the state of things is unquestionably the constant large in the state of the system become from development of the require weekly supply of four flour from France, rather larguar weekly supply of four flour from France, rather larguar weekly supply of four flour frances, rather larguar supplies of the supply supplies of four flour flour flour frances, and the guaranties of the supply supplies of the supply supplies of t

London Money Market.

Jan. 31—Ose O'Cloors.—The stock markets on the continent have been generally quiet and steady during the week, but the Bourze at Paris is an exception. The political crisis there has passed off very amicably after all, and the first encounter between the new cabinet and the Assembly has been riendly. There has, in consequence, been a considerable advance in the price of the Rentes. The Five per Gents are now marked at 96f 55c. The price of gold at Paris is improving, the quotations being now 3 to 35 per cent premium. The English stock market has been, on the whole very firm throughout the present week. The favorable influence of the rise at Paris has, in come measure, been checked by ramora respecting a split in the English sobinet; but the market nevertheless, maintains much steadiness of tone, as there are several other influences at work tending to improve prices. The principal of these is the casion state of the money market. The supply is now so much mere pleaviful, that the discount houses are not willing to take money on call at 2½ per cent. The foreign exchanges, in the second place, have this week gone in favor of this country. Under all circumstances, the apparance of the English stock market is, at the present moment, considered good; but it must be admitted that, whilst the natural tendency of prices is upwards, the market is sufficiently sensitive to immendately feel whatever might occur in foreign politics. Present prices are as follows.—Consols for money and account, 1804 to 3; Reduced Three per Cents, 97% to 3; New Three and a Quarter per Cents, 98% to 9; Exenquer Rills 156 to 625; do. Bonds, 68 to 72 prem.; South Sec Old Annutices, 60% to 97. In the toreign market, business has been much more active on several occarions this week, than for some time past, and great immees has been much more active on several occarions this week, than for some time past, and great immees has been much more active on several occarions this week, then for some time past, and great immees has

The Markets.

PARSONS, DAY AND CO.'S CHRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. L.

Assers.—Only a very moderate business has been uneacted during the fortuly hat previous priors.

Bacos.—The demand is checked, order to the high rice select, the false of the fortulate associating to 0 boxes at the quotations. No change in hams or non-iders.

Honorders.

Bans —Quereitron—100 hbus Philadelphia sold at 2s. 6d.; holders are firm at 10s per est.

Bars —A fair business has been done; for the fortnight the sales amount to 800 tieroes chiefly of the better brands of both old and new, at the quotations.

Banswar —10 begs St. Domingo sold at £6 10s.

per out.

Runna. —At a further advance of 2s. per cut, the
demand for Irish has been good.

Conses. —The demand noticed in our last has continued, eales having been made to a fair extent at full prices.
Curon. - 70 begs Bahin sold at No. per cwt.
Curon. - The business paraing has been on a very
moderate scale, with a downward tendency.
Come. - The duli and insulants position of the corn

market, noticed in our report of the 18th inst., continued for a lew days after the selling of the steamer, when a rather improved feeling manifested itself; this centinued until we had an active demand for the better quality wheats, and for all kinds of flour- for the former 1d per bushel advance was obtained, and for the latter full prices were paid. Indian cern also partook of this improved feeling, and a very active demand was experienced, at an advance of 1s, per quarter. We cannot, however, report the same activity at the close of this week. At yesterday's market, the attendance was pretty good, but there was less activity for all articles, holders, however, did not give way, and prices remain firm at our quotations. The imports for the fortnight from foreign portsino Liverpool, are 23,234 quarters wheat, 7140 bbis, and 1470 sacks flour, 11,630 quarters wheat, 7140 bbis, and 1470 sacks flour, 11,630 quarters indian corn, and 860 barrels Indian corn meel.

Cornox—Our last report of the cotton market was written for the Canada, on the 18th instant, and during the greater part of the following week the market continued very dull, with irregularity in prices; it closed, however, with a steadier feeling and no quotable decline on the week previous could be made, the sales reaching 23,630 bales. On Saturdsy last the market opened with rather an increased demand, which continued on Monday, and sales were made at ½d advance, but the telegraph from Manchester on Tuesday reporting a quiet tone in business there, the market as regards the condended and inanimate position, and there being no speculation, and the trade buying very moderately, the advance noted above was lost, and we cless at ½d per pound below last Friday's prices. The Baltic and Niagara have arrived since our last, with dates to the 15th January, about 6000 bales.

Faturday, 25 January, about 6000 bales.

Faturday, 27 " 6,000 bales.

Faturday, 29 " 3,000 "
Thereday, 29 " 3,000 "
Thereday, 29 " 3,000 "
The import of the fortnight for all qualities amo

Thursday, 29 "2500 "2500 "
Thursday, 30 "2500 "
Thicheding 1000 on speculation, and 500 for export.
Including 1000 on speculation, and 500 for export.
The import of the fortnight of all qualities amounts to 42975 bales: the rales of the fortnight are 50.170 bales, of which 36 450 are American, speculators taking 3,640 and exporters 1,620 bales, and the estimated stock in Liverpool to day is 451 320 bales, against 492.270 at same time, 1850. The total import into Liverpool this year is 89425, egginst 159.624 bales against 492.270 at same time, 1850. The total import into Liverpool this year is 89425, egginst 159.624 bales assmettime, 1850.
Taken by the trade from this port in four weeks of 1851, 89,700 bales, against 130,830 during same time, 1850.
Derwoons —30 tous Cuba fustic sold at £3 10s.; 400 tons Campeachy logwood, at £5 17s. 6d. to £6 2s. 6d. in St. Domingo and Jamaica. 500 tons have changed bands, at £3 12s. 64 to £3 17s. 6d. to £6 2s. 6d. in St. Domingo and Jamaica. 500 tons have changed bands, at £3 12s. 6d tons barwood at £13 15s. to £15; and 550 tons barwood at £3 5s. to £3 10s per ton.
Ginger —No cales to report.
Giaso meets a good inquiry.
HEMM: —In Baltic the sales are 100 tons, principally 82. Petersburgh, clean at £30 15s. to £31 5s. About 6600 bales jute have changed hands, at £11 10s. to £15.7s. 6d per ton.
Herrs. —The market is firm, without change in prices.
Lane —We have to report a further advance of Is.

orto bairs jute have changed hands, at £11 los to £15 7s. 6d per ten

Hors.—The market is firm, without change in prices.

Lann.—We have to report a further advance of is, to 2s, per cwt. at which 100 tons have been sold. Holders are firm at the advance moted.

Lissand Carl.—There is no improvement to notice. Molaras; — Without change in prices, a fair amount of business has transpired during the fortnight.

Ou.—In olive the demand have been limited. 950 tons paim sold at £25 8s to £28 10s, and 300 tons, to arrive in August next, at £29 8sel.—The sales are about 50 tons, at £36 10s, to £37, 100 tuns cod at £37 to £37 10s. 10 tuns whale at £36 per tun. A few tuns American lard oil sold at \$39 per swt. Upwards of 60 cases castor cit sold at \$35 d. to 45d, per 1b.

Parren.—No rales reported.

Pers.—No rales reported.

Pers.—At adight advance in prices, about 1,100 bbls. have been sold during the fortnight.

Rich.—In Carolina, rales have been made to a fair extent; 5000 bags East India sold at 7s 94 for low Madras; bs 3d to 8s 9d. for very low to good broken Bengal, and 1cs 3d. per cwt. for good white.

Ross.—Common American is scarce and in demand; a small parsel brought 3s 4d per cwt.

Ross.—Common American is scarce and in demand; a small parsel brought 3s 4d per cwt.

Ross.—Common American is scarce and in demand; a fact the desire; the semand during the fortnight has been steady, at previous prices.

Salreyens.—200 bags sold at 26s for Madras; 24s to 28s dd. tor fase Bengal, and 20s, per cwt for East India. In nitrate of soda, 500 tons sold at 13s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. per cwt.

Salreyens.—200 bags sold derman white at 30s; 150 tons lineed at das to 47s. 6d; and 1,830 bags and 800 peckets repeated at 40s per quarter.

Socar continues to be purchased pretty freely at the recent decline; the sales of the fortnight comprise 150 bhds. B. P. good bags Bengal, 7000 bogs Madras; foreign—2100 bags bewen Pernambuce at 19s 3d in bond, and 84 bhds Porto Rice at 33s. to 42s. per cwt.

Taxiow—The improvement noticed in our last

burk Y. C. and 37s. a 38s. for North Ameriban, according to quality.

Tan.—No transactions to report.

Tan.—The feeling noticed in our last report has rubsided the select made being in favor of the buyer; we alter the quotations ½ d. to id. per ib lower.

Tenacco—The market continues very quiet; holders being firm, we have no alteration to notice in the quotations.

Tensenview.—For the fortnight there has been a fair business passing at 52s. for spirits; in rough, the sales are about \$2.00 barrels at 7s. per. cwt.

Ison.—There is no alteration to note since our last; the market is rather quiet, but prices are without change.

change.

Pio Inon continues flat, and prices are rather in favor of the buyer To Plates are without alteration, and

The Planes are without alteration, and continue firm.

Block Tix has been advanced 5s per ton.

Corren keeps wiendy, on yellow metal a decline of Md. per ib. has been declared.

Pro lease continues firm at our quotations.

Maximatic.—The business in Manchester during the past formight has not been of so active a nature as noticed in our last; but a fair amount of business has been done, and prices keep pretty steady.

Money Manner.—Consols on the fortnight are without change, Exchaquer bills. 3s. higher.

Our Washington Correspondence. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 181. The Case of Father Ritchie-Rivers and Harborz-

Confusion among the Politicians. The proposition to pay Father Ritchie fifty per cent. less than the prices of 1819, for the Congress printing, which would give to him, a pretty fair profit on the immense mass of printing of the present Congress, was going on so very swimmingly this morning, that it was thought the old man was out of the woods. But the motion of Mr. Burt, to re commit, was the ruin of these bright anticipations. The question was re-committed, with instructions to report the actual costs and losses to Father Richie, of the work executed, and to be executed, for the two houses, under his destructive

ontract. Now, the result of this inquisitorial decision puts Now, the result of this inquisitorial decision puts the ancient editor in extreme jeopardy. If he is cast adrift, his case will almost be as lonely as that of the ancient mariner, becalmed at sea. The committee are to inquire into the actual costs. This, we suppose, includes the examination of vouchers, item by item; of the purchases of paper, ink, and materials, of the cost of composition, presswork, &c.; of the ten thousand items of the printing in question. Brought to this test, the bonus will be a clear grateity, if any is allowed; and if nothing is allowed, Father Ruchie is "a gone chicken."

Other thinse have operated to break down Father Other thins have operated to break down Father Ritchie, in addition to the public printing. That paper called the Union, since the incoming of a whig administration, has been a losing concern. The free soil defection in the democratic ranks in the North, has made a hole in the subscription list; and the Southern ultras and the Southern press have made and have of the Union's supporters in the South. We doubt not the Union is printed at a daily loss which the receipts from the country more will not justify.

porters in the South. We donot not the Calon is printed at a daily less which the receipts from the country paper will not justify.

From the beginning of the first central party organ in Washington, Ceogress has been the reliance of these organs. They have never been able to support themselves, and they probably never will be: they have always required, and will probably always require, a liberal allowance of pap from the treasury, in one shape or another, to live. All the money they have made has been drawa from the pockets of Uncie Sam. The Union, then—the daily Union, published in Washington—left to its own resources, is a dead loss. It is a loss, even with the \$7.50 percolumn for Congressional reports. And if the printing contract has been an equally lesing affair, we can easily believe that Mr. Ricchie, since the election of Gen. Taylor, has lest every cent of the \$50,000 made during the administration of Mr. Polk.

It will be dreadful if they reduce Father Ritchie.

cent of the \$50,000 made during the administration of Mr. Polk.

It will be dreadful if they reduce Father Ritchie to the costs. In addition to what he has lost, he might have to reford a small sum to the treasury. But the example of allowing a profit in his case, will bring up Wendeil and Van Benthuysen for their lorses—some \$17,000, more or less. It is a hard case, that of Father Ritchie; but he may congratulate brinself if he gets off with an indemnity equal to the costs of his work.

The River and Harbor bill, to-day, was taken up in the Hume by a perfectly overwhelming majority. Mr. McLene, a Baltimore democratic, chairman of the cammittee reporting the bill, in attempting to reconcile internal improvements with democratic principles, raised quite a fluttering in the ranks. But, in fact, any man who, at this day, attempts to define what is democratic docum, or whig docume, there are no such parties. Never was there such

-there are no such parties. Never was there such chaos, and such a complete dislocation and mixing up of all the old party elements. It is a state of things which alike defice analysis and conjecture.

The Inauguration of the Rev. Henry B.

tory. On Wednesday evening the Rev. Mr. Smith was inaugurated to the professor hip of Ecclesiastical History in the Union Theological Seminary, at the Mercer street church, in the presence of the board of directors and a large concourse of citizens. The proceedings were commenced with prayer by the Rev. Mr. McClellan, of Williamsburgh, and Doctor Adams. After prayers, Doctor Adams came forward, and said that for a period of eight years Doctor Cox has lectured the students in the historical department of the seminary, which entitled him not only to the gratitude of the students and their friends, but to all who were anxious for the prosperity and success of the institution. Some time since, a meeting of the board of directors was held, and, at that meeting, the Rev. Henry B. Smith was elected Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the seminary; but owing to the engagements of Mr. Smith in another place,

the Rev. Henry B. Smith was elected Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the seminary; but owing to the engagements of Mr. Smith in another place, his inauguration was postoned until this night. The reverend speaker then said the statutes of the seminary make it necessary that every member should make a declaration, in presence of the baard of his professorship. The declaration was repeated by Doctor Adams, and was in substance as follows:—That he, the professor elect, believed in the Presbyterian form of government, and would not teach anything subversive of that system as long as he remained in the actinary—to which Mr. Smith answered in the affirmative.

Doctor Cox then rose, and said it devolved on him to deliver the customary charge; but, before he entered into the subject of a few brief remarks he intended to make, he would tender to Mr. Smith, on behalf of himself and all present, a cordial welcome. He then said the purport of the charge would be to point out the duties imposed, and to see that they were faithfully performed. No man, said he, is fit for the truss but the man who is ready to make an outcry to God in favor of truth. I need not remind you, my friends, that those relations which devolve upon him by this inaugurations which devolve upon him by this inaugurations which devolve upon him by this inaugurations, are, in their own nature, far above all secular inaugurations; and here let me observe that the consequences for good are incalculable; but what I have to say on this subject will be by way of suggestion, for if I were to follow the impulse of my own feelings. I would detain you for three hours at least; but you need not be alarmed, my dear [friends—I will be very brief. Dr. C. thea pointed out the absolute necessity for a professor to be master of topics, of general rules, and the sources of history—that the works of modern historians and annalists, and last, though not least, the holy scriptures should be studied. Every scholar, said he, history to be studied in connection with the his

icculiarity of his own situation, said there were ertain requisites necessary for a professor to posers, who undertook to teach theological history. This arose from the numberless corruptions that, from time to time, crept into the church. There were other disadvantages, also, under which the teacher labored. The various theories, both political and religious, that were introduced into our own institutions added much to the complication of church history. After making some remarks on the nature of church history, he said that it was a science divided into different departments. The first department contained all that related to the history of the doctrines and policy of the church. Teachers ought to present the facts, in the first instance, of both the external and internal history of all that relates to the church, with their effects, as well on the church itself, as on society at large. It is scarcely necessary to say here that the history of the church has all the dignity, and falls under the same denccessary to say here that the history of the church has all the dignity, and falls under the same denomination, with all other histories, because, like them, it is made up of a series of events connected with the human race, and it is their connection with the human race that gives historical events their importance and dignity; and here let me add that history is above theory or speculation, because it is a body of facis, and however noble philosophy may be, history is the test of it. The historian is to reproduce events so that we can see them again to reproduce events so that we can see them again re-acted. He that thus reads and teaches history, will see the theory of a divine kingdom, and thus, said he, leads us to the next department of church history, which shows the revelation that God has made to man for the redemption of man, and through this department of church history which shows the revelation that God has made to man for the redemption of man, and see the kingdom of God unfolded to us. Here the speaker quoted at some length from the writings of the Kev Dector Edwards. Mr. Smith then contrasted the system of pure Christianity with all other systems that have been deviced for the set. and see the kingdom of God unfolded to uz. Here the speaker quoted at some length from the writings of the Rev Doctor Edwards. Mr. Smith then contasted the system of pure Christianity with all other systems that have been devised for the religious and moral government of the world, and pointed out its superiority over all. He then said that this department should also be treated scientifically, and when so treated, it would coasiat of all the facts concerning the church of God in their proper order; and, for the sake of distinctares, it might has well to say that church history consists of a series of facts which should be presented in their order of succession. By this means we have all the great events according as they happened from the commencement of the history of the human race. The speaker then went on to show that one of the ends of church history was to liberate mankind, and to secure to them political and rights be adjusted; by it we have a real view of infield speculation, and this same view should lead us to see that Christianity is more in accordance with the welfere of the human race than all the schemes that infiels are capable of forming. He then went on to describe the great sowantages to be derived from the study of church history. In the first place, said he, it is valuable for its own sake. It is of an elevated character, because it reveals to us what our race is to come to. He then briefly sketched the history of the church from the reign of Constantine to the Reformation, in deing which he pointed out the numberless innovations and corruptions introduced into the Christian system by the successive Roman Pontiffs. Church history, said he, is peculiarly interesting to curselves, from the variety of sects and of spinions amongst us. It has a tendency to sharpen the intellects, and to erable us to detect the miserpresentations and sophistries of polemon whose censtant theme is appeal to popular prejudices to austain destrines that cannot be supported by arguments or reason. Mr. Smith very poi

Domestie Miserliany,

About 2,000 foreigners have within the past six months given notice in the United States Court, in Beston, of their intention to take out maturalisation papers, and it is believed that as many more, at least, have given similar notices in other courts of the The chelera broke out recently on board the steam

All the operatives at the mills at Valley Falls R. L. bave stopped work until the rate of wages is raised.